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CRIME IN MONTANA

1985

ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

OF THE

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Dr. Gordon Browder, Chairman

July 1986

Montana Board of Crime Control

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CRIME IN MONTANA - 1985

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Data used in preparation of this publication were compiled at the Criminal Justice Data Center and produced by the Research and Planning Bureau of the Montana Board of Crime Control.

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1985

FOREWARD

Crime in Montana is an annual report of the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. It is a statistical representation of the criminal activity occurring in our state during the past year and includes a section on the Montana Youth Courts.

During the state's 1985 legislative session a new focus began to emerge for criminal justice; a concern for the impact crime has on its victims. Each one of the 57,645 serious crimes reported to our law enforcement agencies last year represents at least one more person to suffer from the trauma of being a crime victim.

This publication is only the first step in documenting the crime problem in our state and it would not be possible without the voluntary support of the law enforcement agencies who contribute the data.

Mike A. Lavin, Administrator
Montana Board of Crime Control

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SECTION ONE

M. U. C. R.
REPORTING
PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the most complete and accurate information currently available about crime in the state of Montana. It contains an extensive collection of facts and detailed analyses of the prevalence of different types of crime, crime trends and offenses known and arrests made by law enforcement. It is a summary of the nature, extent and location of crime in the state.

The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program addresses the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials. It also affords citizens an opportunity to assess the state's crime situation.

HISTORY

The Board of Crime Control has been collecting data on criminal activity, arrests and offenses since early in the 1970's. Each year the data collection effort has improved to the point that accuracy of data is at the 95% level. The collection process started with a simple reporting system by individual police agencies in various parts of the state on a trial basis, which resulted in limited data giving only a vague picture of the nature of crime in Montana.

Working in conjunction with federal data collection agencies and other state agencies a *real* process started to emerge. The beginning saw a handful of police agencies involved, now there are over 100 reporting agencies.

The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system evolved from and continues to comply with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The national UCR program came into existence in 1930 as a result of the need for a nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed the UCR program, and Congress passed legislation on June 11, 1930 authorizing the FBI to act as the clearinghouse for crime information. In the late 1960's, with the availability of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, individual states began assuming responsibility for direct collection of the UCR data. The number of law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR and related programs grew from 400 in 1930 to over 15,000 by 1981.

Montana became involved in the national UCR reporting program in September, 1978, when the FBI transferred data collection responsibility from its UCR reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime.

TODAY'S PROCESS

General Overview

The crime data contained in this report is initiated by the police departments, sheriff offices and other criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Criminal justice agencies that represent 94.9% of the state population are reporting criminal activity in their jurisdiction. This means 103 law enforcement agencies are diligently filling out reports and sending them to the central collection point, the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. The effort put forth by these agencies is most commendable.

MUCR

The MUCR program is comprised of two distinct data base systems. The *Offense and Activity* system summarizes the types of crimes being committed, unfounded and actual offenses, property stolen and/or recovered by type and values, time and location of offenses, the status of each case, and the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. The *Custody* system, now classified *Arrest/Custody*, records the types of arrests made, and the sex, race, and age of the person arrested. In 1986 the *Custody* system was expanded to collect information on people being held in jails throughout the state.

The transfer of responsibility for data collection from the FBI to the MUCR system has encouraged local law enforcement participation because the MUCR system provides contributors with both monthly and annual summaries of data for the *Offense and Activity* and *Arrest/Custody* information systems. Data is furnished voluntarily by county law enforcement agencies, local police departments, and other government agencies. Law enforcement agencies representing approximately 95 percent of the Montana population provided data in 1985.

In addition to the monthly reports to contributors, other reports and publications are compiled from MUCR data. These include the annual *Crime in Montana* publication and a variety of special reports requested by private and public groups. The MUCR system data is also sent to the FBI for inclusion in the annual FBI publication *Crime in the United States.*

OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objectives of the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program are:

(1) To inform the Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Montana.

(2) To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.

(3) To determine who commits crimes by age, sex, and race in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.

(4) To provide base data and statistics to help measure the workload of the criminal justice system.

(5) To provide base data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are included to assist the reader in fully understanding the information provided in this publication:

Offenses Reported or Known by Police - Offenses or criminal acts that were reported, or became known, to law enforcement as having occurred during the reporting period.

Unfounded or Baseless Offenses - Offenses which are determined to be unfounded, false, or baseless as the result of subsequent information, action, or investigation.

Actual Offenses - The number of actual verified offenses which is the difference between the *Offenses Reported or Known* and the *Unfounded or Baseless Offenses*.

Cleared by Arrest - For MUCR purposes, an offense can be cleared by arrest or by exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest when an offender is identified, there is enough evidence to charge him, and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person may clear several offenses and the arrest of several persons may clear one offense. When some element beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender, such as the victim's refusal to prosecute or the death of the offender, an offense can be cleared by exceptional means. No distinction is made between cleared by arrest and cleared by exceptional means in this publication.

Crime Index - The crimes of willful homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft were selected for use as an index on the basis of their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence and the reliability of reporting from citizens to law enforcement agencies. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

Crime Rate - The crime rate indicates the number of Index Crimes per unit of population, generally per 100,000 population. It should be noted that the rate only takes into consideration the numerical factor of population and does not incorporate any of the other elements which contribute to the amount of crime in a given community.

The crime rate is obtained by dividing the total number of Index Crimes by the population or estimated population and multiplying the answer by 100,000:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Index Crimes}}{\text{Population of Law Enforcement Jurisdiction}} \times 100{,}000 = \text{Crime Rate}$$

The population data used in this report are provided by the State Census and Economic Information Center and the FBI. The figures are based on the latest population projections available.

Updated Data - Any data published here concerning figures for prior years supersede those in previous reports.

Percent Rounding - Percentages shown in this publication may not add to 100 due to rounding.

MUCR CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS

Reporting uniformity between law enforcement agencies depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the agencies. The MUCR system follows the basic guidelines for classifying offenses as formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI. It must be emphasized that the following classifications are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses. The classifications may differ considerably in some cases from the legal definitions as they are written in the Montana Code Annotated. The purpose of the FBI classifications is to establish a uniform statewide and national system for classifying similar offenses even though legal definitions may vary from state to state.

THE SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES

Seven crimes are recognized as being the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. These are called the Seven Major Crimes, or the Part I Offenses. The MUCR system divides these crimes into "Crimes of Violence" and "Crimes Against Property":

Part I Offenses - The Seven Major Crimes

Crimes of Violence.....

Homicide - The willful killing of one human being by another.

Rape - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will and all attempts to commit forcible rape.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property.....

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

Larceny/Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Motor Vehicle Theft - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Many Part II Offenses are reported in *Crime in Montana*. They encompass other crimes which, although serious, are not part of the Seven Major Crimes. These Part II Offenses are listed below:

Part II Offenses

Negligent Manslaughter
Other Assaults
Arson
Forgery and Counterfeiting
Fraud
Embezzlement
Stolen Property
Vandalism
Weapons
Prostitution
Sex Offenses
Narcotic Drug Laws
Gambling
Offenses Against the Family

CRIME FACTORS

The amount and type of crime reported in *Crime in Montana* is based upon the number of reported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. A considerable volume of crime is not reported to law enforcement agencies. Many crimes are unreported because victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity. Unidentified crimes can include, but are not limited to, buying stolen property, fraud, embezzlement, and shoplifting. Illegal activity requiring victim participation can include prostitution and narcotics activity. Other reasons crimes are unreported are that victims believe there is very little that can be done to catch the perpetrator, they fear the publicity of a police investigation, or the crime was too personal or private to report.

The following factors can also influence the type and volume of criminal activity in the state:

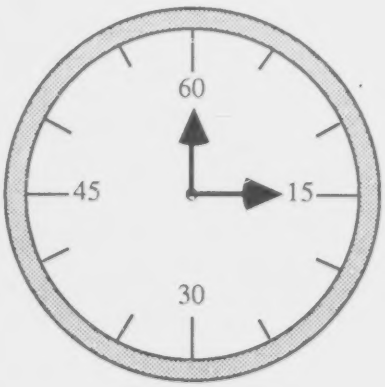
Density and size of the community;
Demographic characteristics of the population;
Economic status of the population;
Influence on population stability by seasonal workers, tourism, etc.;
Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population;
Effective strength of local law enforcement agencies;
Policies of prosecuting officials and the courts; and,
Public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement.

SECTION TWO

CRIME
IN
MONTANA

1985

MONTANA CRIME CLOCK



ONE INDEX CRIME EVERY 15 MIN. 2 SEC.

ONE VIOLENT CRIME EVERY 5 HRS. 5 MIN.

ONE HOMICIDE EVERY 13 DAYS 1 HR.

ONE RAPE EVERY 2 DAYS 11 HRS.

ONE ROBBERY EVERY 2 DAYS 5 HRS.

ONE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EVERY 6 HRS. 21 MIN.

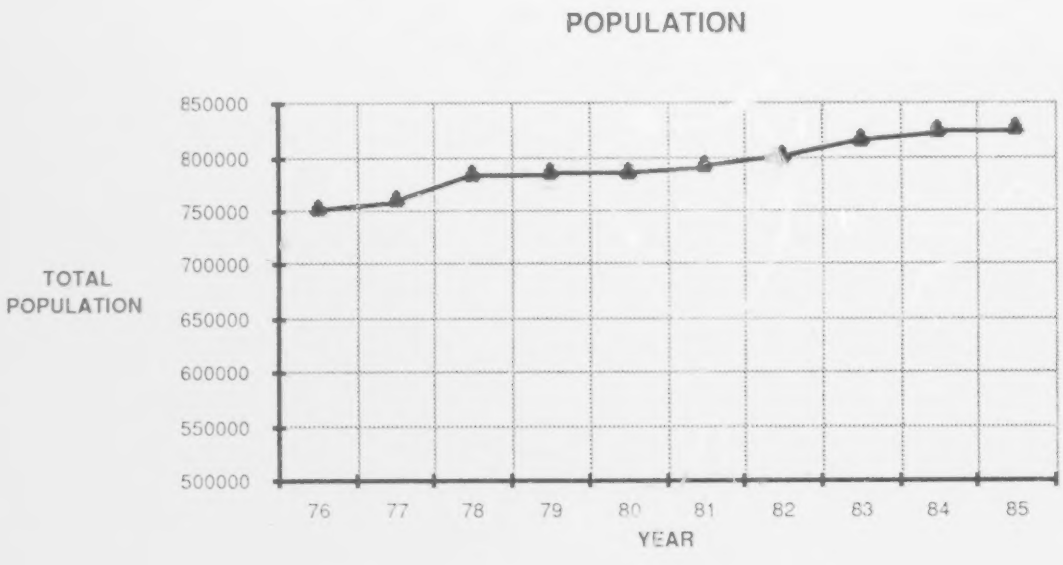
ONE PROPERTY CRIME EVERY 15 MIN. 49 SEC.

ONE BURGLARY EVERY 1 HR. 21 MIN.

ONE LARCENY/ THEFT EVERY 21 MIN. 2 SEC.

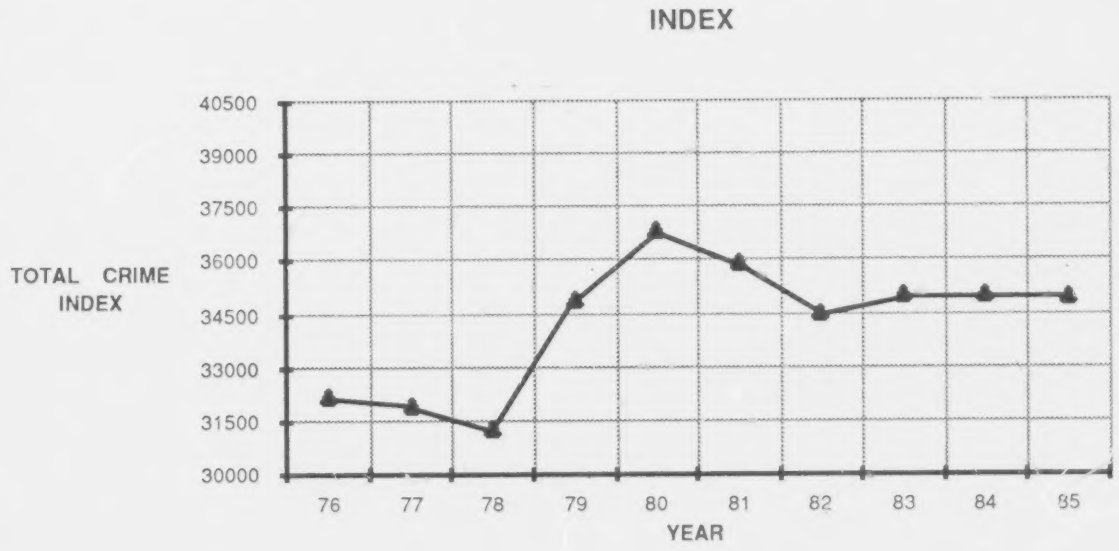
ONE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT EVERY 4 HRS. 59 MIN.

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1985



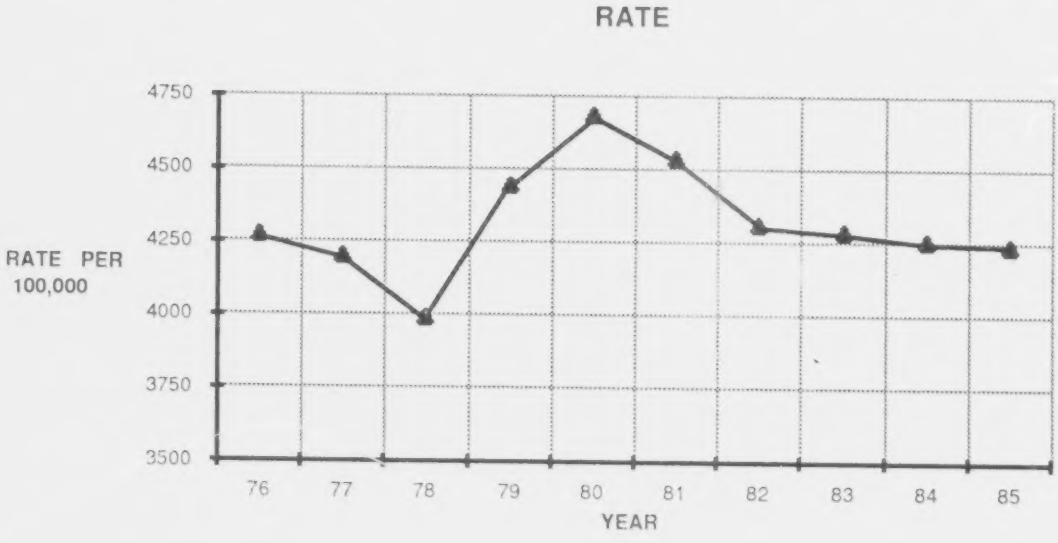
Population is estimated in most years based on FBI and state projections. The chart shows a steady growth over the ten (10) years shown, which is a 9.7 percent increase in population from 1976 to 1985. The population of 1976 was set at 753,000 and increased to 826,000 in 1985.

Population comparisons are used throughout the text to show crime rate, number of crimes per 100,000 population, and other analyses of crime in Montana.



Total crime illustrated includes only the seven (7) major crimes: 1) homicide; 2) rape; 3) robbery; 4) assault; 5) burglary; 6) larceny; and, 7) motor vehicle theft.

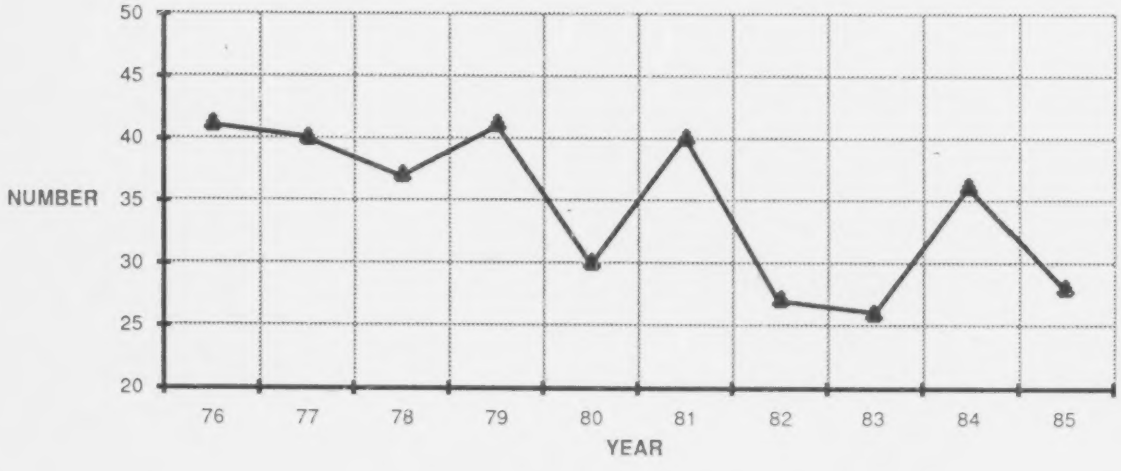
The seven (7) major crimes accounted for 34,948 offenses in 1985. Crimes of Violence numbered 1,722 at 4.9 percent of the total, while crimes against property were reported at 33,226 which is 95.1 percent of the total.



Crime rate is a standard of measurement used to provide a uniform process of statistical analysis of crime in any given area. The crime rate is useful when comparing jurisdictions with unequal populations.

The chart above indicates a trend declining over the past five (5) years. The base year of 1976 had a crime rate of 4,267.9 compared to the 4,231.0 rate in 1985. The low in 1978 actually measured 3,920 and in 1980 the high was 4,616. The calculated average would be in the 4,287 range.

HOMICIDE



Homicide is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, except in those cases classified as justifiable homicides. Under the UCR definitions, justifiable homicides are specifically limited to the killing of an offender by a police officer in the line of duty or the killing of a felon by a private citizen. This definition does not take into consideration the findings of a coroner's jury or court. Suicides are not defined as homicides under UCR. Attempts to committ homicide are classified as aggravated assault.

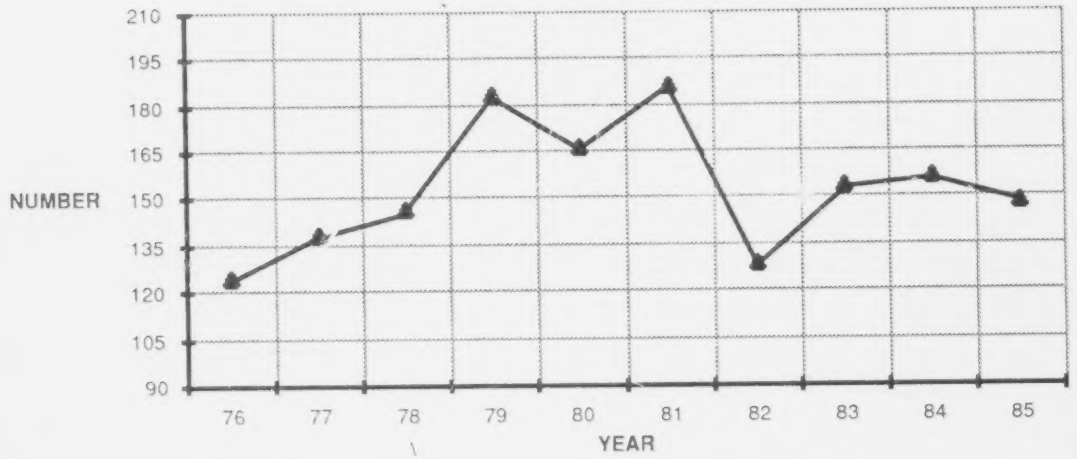
1985 SUMMARY

A total of 28 homicides was reported in 1985. During this year, the number of homicides decreased 22.2 percent compared to those reported in 1984.

There were 23 homicides cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared, for a clearance rate of 82.1 percent statewide.

Homicides accounted for 1.6 percent of all violent crimes and .08 percent of the total crime index. The homicide rate in Montana was .34 per 10,000 population.

RAPE



Forcible Rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use or threat of force. Assaults to rape or attempts to commit rape are included in this category. One offense is counted for each victim of rape. Statutory rapes and other types of sexual assaults are not counted as rapes under the UCR program.

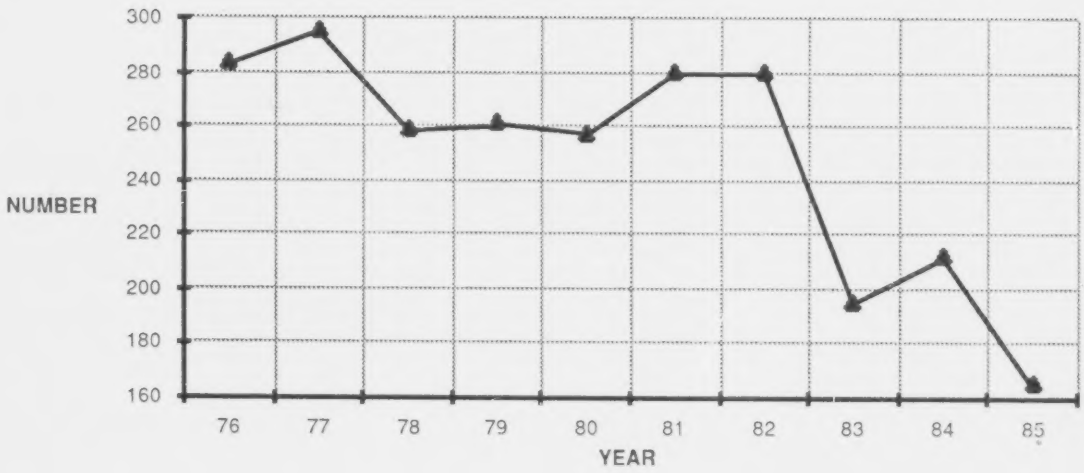
1985 SUMMARY

A total of 148 rapes was reported in 1985. During this year, rapes decreased 5.1 percent compared to those reported in 1984.

There were 78 rapes cleared by arrest, or exceptionally cleared, amounting to a clearance rate of 52.7 percent statewide.

Rapes accounted for 8.6 percent of all violent crimes and .42 percent of the total crime index. The rape rate in Montana was 1.8 per 10,000 population.

ROBBERY



Robbery is defined as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a violent crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count. One robbery is counted for each distinct operation, regardless of the number of victims present at the time.

1985 SUMMARY

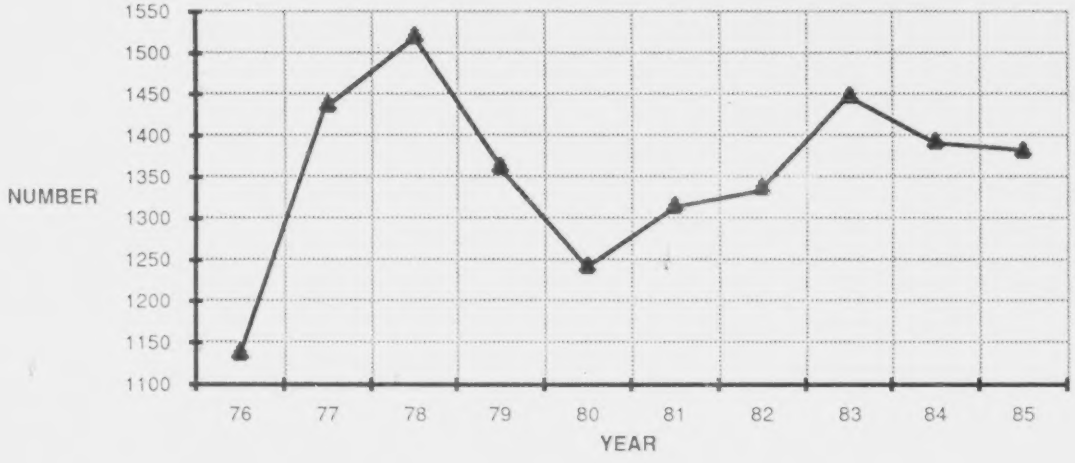
A total of 165 robberies was reported in 1985. During this year, robberies decreased 22.2 percent compared to those reported in 1984.

There were 54 robberies cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared, amounting to a clearance rate of 32.7 percent.

Firearms were used in 31.5 percent of all robberies, cutting instruments in 18.8 percent, other weapons in 5.5 percent, and hands and feet in 44.2 percent.

Robberies accounted for 9.6 percent of all violent crimes and .47 percent of the total crime index. The robbery rate in Montana was 2 per 10,000 population.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



Aggravated Assault is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

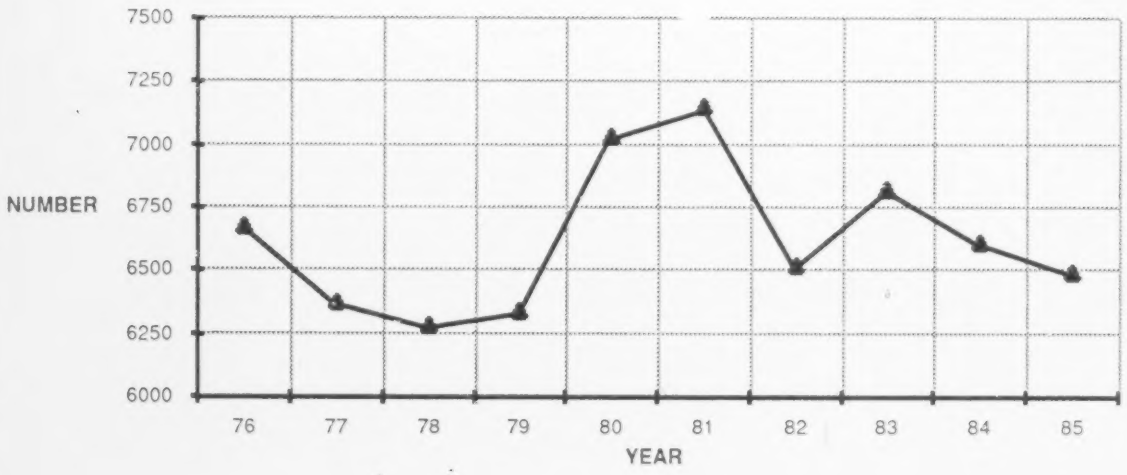
1985 SUMMARY

A total of 1,381 aggravated assaults was reported in 1985. During this year, aggravated assaults decreased .8 percent from the 1984 total.

There were 574 aggravated assaults cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared for a clearance rate of 41.6 percent statewide.

Aggravated assault accounted for 80.2 percent of all violent crimes and 4 percent of the total crime index. The aggravated assault rate in Montana was 16.7 per 10,000 population.

BURGLARY



Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

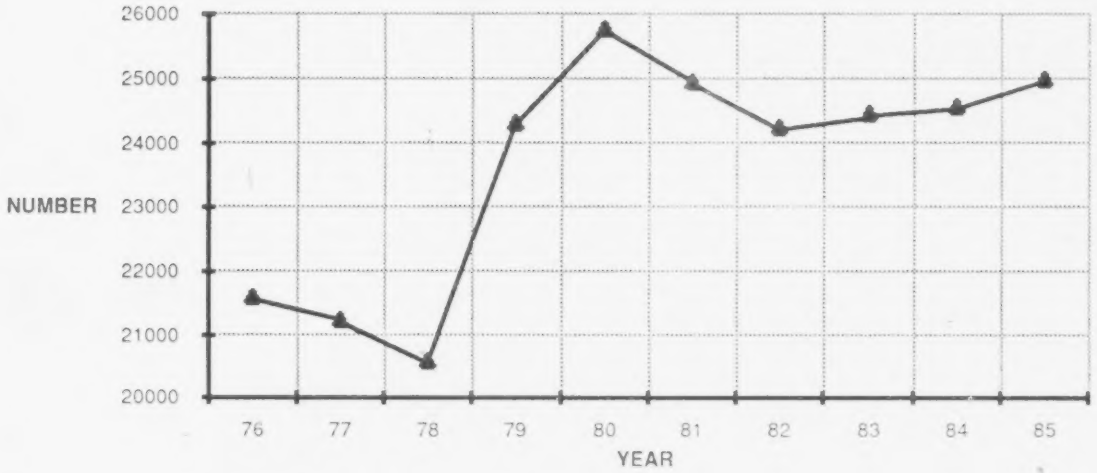
1985 SUMMARY

A total of 6,484 burglaries was reported in 1985. During the reporting year burglaries decreased 1.8 percent from the 1984 total.

There were 814 burglaries cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared for a clearance rate of 12.6 percent statewide. There were 22.5 percent of the clearances involving persons under 18 years of age.

Burglary accounted for 19.5 percent of all property crimes and 18.6 percent of the total crime index. The burglary rate in Montana was 78.5 per 10,000 population.

LARCENY



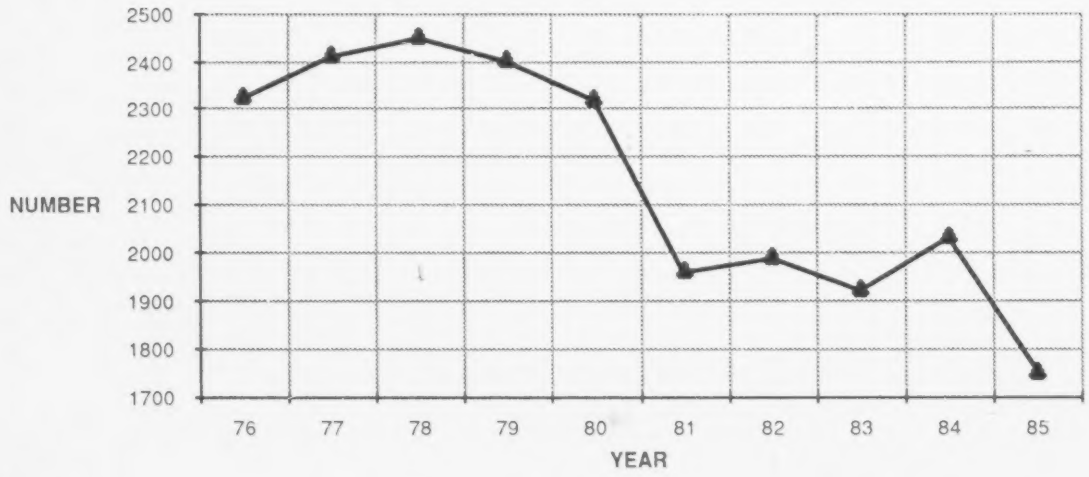
Larceny/theft is defined as the unlawful taking, carrying, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence or fraud occurs.

1985 SUMMARY

The number of crimes classified as larceny reached 24,987 in 1985. This was a slight increase of 1.8 percent over the past year. There were 5,189 larcenies cleared by arrest or exception in 1985, which is a 20.8 percent clearance rate on a statewide basis. Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 24.8 percent of the clearances.

Larceny accounted for 75.2 percent of all property crimes and 71.5 percent of the total crime index. The larceny/theft rate in Montana was 302.5 per 10,000 population.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

1985 SUMMARY

A total of 1,755 motor vehicle thefts was reported in 1985. During the reporting year motor vehicle thefts decreased 13.7 percent from 1984.

There were 526 motor vehicle thefts cleared by arrest or exception with a 30 percent clearance rate statewide.

Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 5.3 percent of all property crimes, and 5 percent of the total crime index. The motor vehicle theft rate in Montana was 21.3 per 10,000 population.

SECTION THREE

REPORTED OFFENSES

OFFENSES

The 1985 state summary of offenses known to the police presents a breakdown of the numbers of offenses reported to law enforcement agencies, unfounded or baseless offenses reported, actual offenses, and offenses cleared by arrest. The column *Cleared by Arrest* is indicative of the total number of offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest. The *Cleared by Arrest Under 18* represents only juvenile arrests. The *Percent of Actual Offenses Cleared by Arrest* is the percent of total offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest.

1985
STATE SUMMARY OF
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

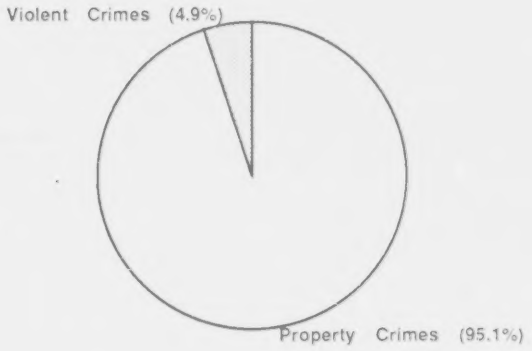
	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Unfounded Offenses	Actual Offenses	Total Cleared By Arrest	Cleared By Arrest Under 18	% Actual Offenses Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	30	2	28	23	0	82.1
Rape	159	11	148	78	8	52.7
Forcible*	129	10	119	69	6	58.0
Attempted*	30	1	29	9	2	31.0
Robbery	177	12	165	54	9	32.7
Aggravated Assault	1426	45	1381	574	228	41.6
Total Violent	**1792**	**70**	**1722**	**729**	**245**	**42.3**
Burglary	6671	187	6484	814	183	12.6
Larceny	25552	565	24987	5189	1285	20.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	1991	236	1755	526	124	30.0
Auto*	1114	166	948	331	72	34.9
Truck*	445	47	398	119	26	29.9
Other*	432	23	409	76	26	18.6
Total Property	**34214**	**988**	**33226**	**6529**	**1592**	**19.7**
TOTAL PART I	**36006**	**1058**	**34948**	**7258**	**1837**	**20.8**
Negligent Manslaughter	6	0	6	6	0	100.0
Other Assaults	3550	46	3504	1764	126	50.3
Arson	176	4	172	48	16	27.9
Forgery	1106	21	1085	352	31	32.4
Fraud	2784	27	2757	1142	21	41.4
Embezzlement	46	1	45	27	0	60.0
Stolen Property	87	5	82	24	6	29.3
Vandalism	11515	120	11395	1519	276	13.3
Weapons	433	29	404	142	14	35.1
Prostitution	45	0	45	36	0	80.0
Sex Offenses	1636	45	1591	378	36	23.8
Narcotics	1177	14	1163	834	90	71.7
Gambling	35	2	33	11	0	33.3
Offenses Against Family	450	35	415	108	5	26.0
TOTAL PART II	**23046**	**349**	**22697**	**6391**	**621**	**28.2**
GRAND TOTAL	**59052**	**1407**	**57645**	**13649**	**2458**	**23.7**

*Indicates sub-categories of offense.

CRIME IN MONTANA

From 1984 to 1985:

- There was a .4 percent decrease in the rate per 100,000 population of crime index offenses reported.
- There was a 4.4 percent decrease in the rate for violent crimes.
- There was a .1 percent decrease in the rate for property crimes.



Of the 1,722 violent crimes reported:

- Willful homicide accounted for 1.6 percent (28).
- Forcible rape accounted for 8.6 percent (148).
- Robbery accounted for 9.6 percent (165).
- Aggravated assault accounted for 80.2 percent (1,381).

Of the 33,226 property crimes reported:

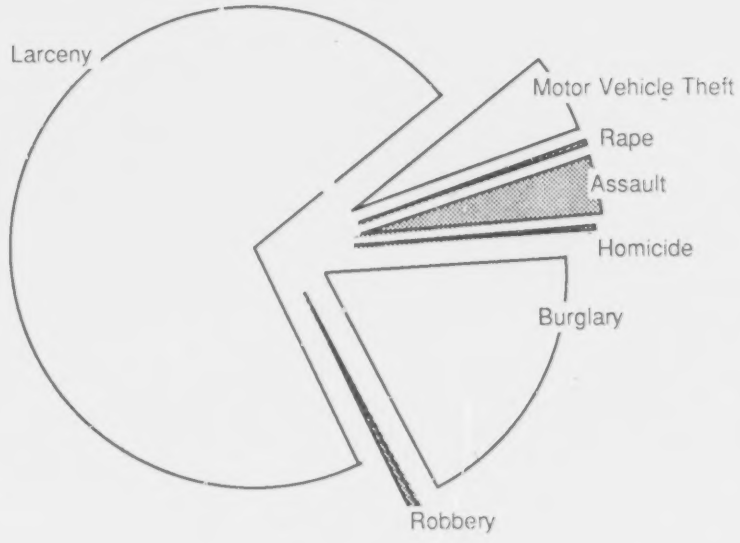
- Burglary accounted for 19.5 percent (6,484).
- Larceny/theft accounted for 75.2 percent (24,987).
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 5.3 percent (1,755).

Crime Index Profile

The pie chart below shows the proportion of each index crime to the total of all 1985 index crimes.

The three property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft, account for 95.1 percent of all index crimes. The violent crimes, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, account for 4.9 percent of all index crimes.

1985
CRIME INDEX PROFILE



	Number	% Of Total
Homicide	28	.08
Rape	148	.42
Robbery	165	.47
Assault	1,381	3.95
Burglary	6,484	18.55
Larceny	24,987	71.50
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,755	5.02
TOTAL INDEX	**34,948**	**100.0**

1985 - CRIME RATE
SEVEN MAJOR INDEX CRIMES

According to the U. S. Bureau of The Census, Montana's estimated population in 1985 was 826,000. This is the population figure used in calculating the crime rates in this publication.

VIOLENT CRIMES			CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY		
Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate per 100,000 Population	Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
Homicide	28	3.4	Burglary	6,484	785.0
Rape	148	17.9	Larceny / Theft	24,987	3,025.1
Robbery	165	20.0	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,755	212.5
Aggravated Assault	1,381	167.2			
Total	**1,722**	**208.5**	**Total**	**33,226**	**4,022.5**
GRAND TOTAL				34,948	4,231.0

The 1985 Montana crime rate is 4,231.0. This means that 4,231 of every 100,000 Montana residents were victims of a major crime in 1985. In 1985 there were:

4,231 crimes per 100,000 persons
423 crimes per 10,000 persons
42 crimes per 1,000 persons
4 crimes per 100 persons

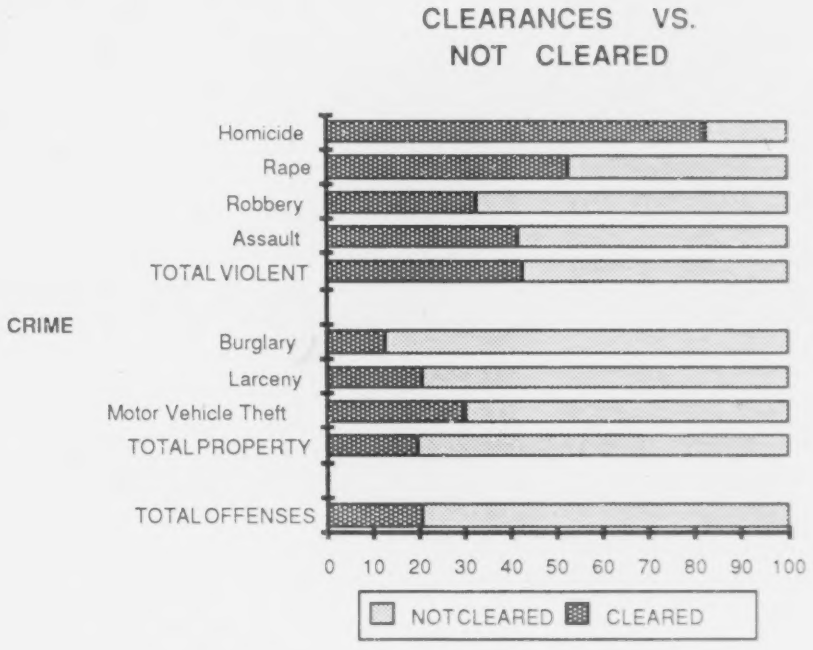
The probability of being a crime victim in Montana for the year 1985 was 1 out of each 25 persons.

Clearances

An offense is considered cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified an offender, gathered sufficient evidence, and filed a charge, and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

The following illustration shows the percentage of actual offenses cleared by arrest. Note that property crimes, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft, have the lowest percentages of clearance, while violent crimes have the highest percentages of clearance.

PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST -- 1985 SEVEN INDEX CRIMES



Crime Incidence Comparison

A comparison of the total number of crimes reported provides a measure of the fluctuation in criminal activity between 1984 and 1985.

The number of index crimes decreased by 40 between 1984 and 1985, a decrease of one-tenth of a percent. The overall incidence of crime increased 2.9 percent between 1984 and 1985.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON
1984 - 1985

Offense	1984	1985	Percent Change
Homicide	36	28	-22.2
Rape	156	148	-5.1
Robbery	212	165	-22.2
Aggravated Assault	1,392	1,381	-0.8
Total Violent Crimes	**1,796**	**1,722**	**-4.1**
Burglary	6,605	6,484	-1.8
Larceny / Theft	24,553	24,987	+1.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,034	1,755	-13.7
Total Offenses Against Property	**33,192**	**33,226**	**+0.1**
Total Seven Major Offenses	**34,988**	**34,948**	**-0.1**
Negligent Manslaughter	1	6	+500.0
Other Assaults	3,001	3,504	+16.8
Arson	133	172	+29.3
Forgery & Counterfeiting	819	1,085	+32.5
Fraud	2,322	2,757	+18.7
Embezzlement	37	45	+21.6
Stolen Property	73	82	+12.3
Vandalism	11,045	11,395	+3.2
Weapons	531	404	-23.9
Prostitution	49	45	-8.2
Sex Offenses	1,422	1,591	+11.9
Drugs	1,035	1,163	+12.4
Gambling	32	33	+3.1
Offenses Against the Family	516	415	-19.5
Total Part II Offenses	**21,016**	**22,697**	**+8.0**
GRAND TOTAL	**56,004**	**57,645**	**+2.9**

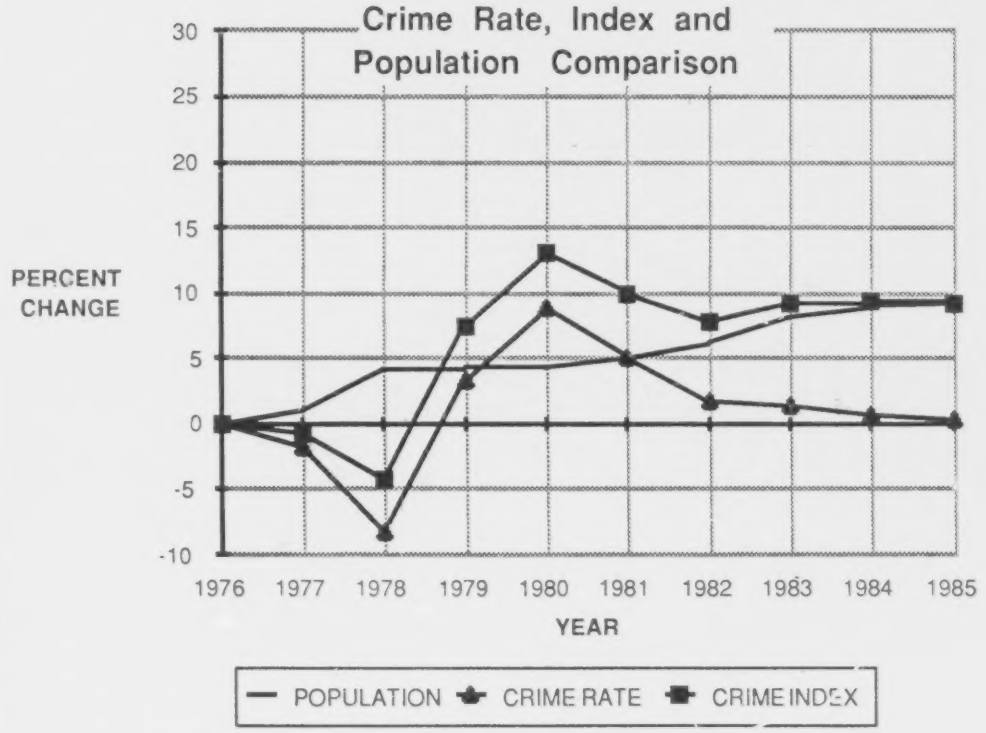
Crime and Population Growth Trends

The crime rate and population growth trends for the past ten years are shown below. The crime index reflects the actual number of crimes reported to law enforcement.

In 1976, 32,137 index crimes were recorded for a crime rate of 4,267.9 per 100,000 population with a population of 753,000. By 1985, the number of index crimes had risen to 34,948, however, the crime rate has been reduced to 4,231.0 with an estimated population of 826,000. The 1985 figures represent a 8.75 percent increase in the number of index crimes, a .86 percent decrease in the crime rate, and a 9.7 percent increase in the population over the 1976 figures.

The crime index and crime rate figures have experienced a relatively smaller percentage of change than the population has over the ten year period. The crime index and crime rates have shown sharp, but sporadic increases over the period while the state population has shown a slight, but steady increase.

CRIME INDEX, CRIME RATE, AND POPULATION
(By Percent Change From 1976)



AGENCY REPORTS

This section contains a summary of offenses reported to each law enforcement agency. If the crime rates appear to be extreme for some jurisdictions, the cause could be a low population within that jurisdiction. In communities with low populations any fluctuation in the number of crimes has a major impact on the crime rate. Seasonal variations in population can have a marked influence on crime rates, when the permanent population is used as the base figure for computation.

Summary

The 1985 crime rate for each reporting county in Montana is listed below. Eleven (11) counties had crime rates above the statewide total of **4,231.0** crimes per 100,000 population and accounted for 80.9 percent of the state's reported index crimes.

The eleven counties are not a contiguous geographical high crime area, nor do they all represent high population areas. Of the eleven, five are considered high population areas (having a population of 40,000 or more). The other six are moderate to low population areas. In areas of low population any fluctuation in the number of index crimes has a major impact on the crime rate.

CRIME RATE BY COUNTY*
1985 Ranking

Rank	County	Crime Rate	Rank	County	Crime Rate
1.	Cascade	6218.4	25.	Sheridan	2536.4
2.	Yellowstone	6193.7	26.	Madison	2425.2
3.	Lewis & Clark	6050.8	27.	Toole	2380.1
4.	Flathead	5548.7	28.	Lake	2376.5
5.	Hill	5516.3	29.	Musselshell	2313.7
6.	Missoula	5182.2	30.	Richland	2029.8
7.	Broadwater	4812.2	31.	Stillwater	1745.6
8.	Gallatin	4805.5	32.	Wheatland	1647.9
9.	Roosevelt	4790.2	33.	Sanders	1572.3
10.	Deer Lodge	4640.6	34.	Dawson	1508.1
11.	Silver Bow	4256.8	35.	Fallon	1470.2
STATE TOTAL		**4231.0**	36.	Rosebud	1451.0
12.	Custer	3480.4	37.	Carbon	1403.5
13.	Valley	3441.7	38.	Wibaux	1396.3
14.	Meagher	3356.0	39.	Chouteau	1319.4
15.	Park	3337.8	40.	Daniels	1175.6
16.	Beaverhead	3233.6	41.	Liberty	1117.3
17.	Fergus	3201.6	42.	Pondera	983.6
18.	Lincoln	3019.5	43.	Teton	981.9
19.	Big Horn	2758.5	44.	Powder River	917.8
20.	Phillips	2730.1	45.	Treasure	798.4
21.	Jefferson	2706.1	46.	McCone	664.9
22.	Ravalli	2687.0	47.	Blaine	533.9
23.	Granite	2600.6			
24.	Sweet Grass	2599.8			

*Includes all reporting law enforcement agencies in the county.

AGENCY	1985 POPULATION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Beaverhead	**8721**	**3233.6**	**282**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**40**	**220**	**17**
Sheriff	4442	1801.0	80	0	2	0	0	14	59	5
Dillon	4279	4720.7	202	0	2	0	1	26	161	12
Big Horn	**11528**	**2758.5**	**318**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**57**	**41**	**206**	**13**
Sheriff	11528	2758.5	318	0	1	0	57	41	206	13
Blaine	**7117**	**533.9**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**25**	**3**
Sheriff	7117	533.9	38	0	0	0	3	7	25	3
Broadwater	**3408**	**4812.2**	**164**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**24**	**116**	**7**
Sheriff	3408	4812.2	164	0	0	0	17	24	116	7
Carbon	**8621**	**1403.5**	**121**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**38**	**76**	**5**
Sheriff	6578	1292.2	85	0	0	0	0	26	54	5
Red Lodge	2043	1762.1	36	0	0	1	1	12	22	0
Carter	**1804**	**0**								
Sheriff	1804	.0				DID NOT REPORT				
Cascade	**81999**	**6218.4**	**5099**	**3**	**14**	**41**	**112**	**1100**	**3569**	**260**
Sheriff	23310	2968.7	692	0	2	0	95	167	349	79
Great Falls	58689	7509.1	4407	3	12	41	17	933	3220	181
Chouteau	**6215**	**1319.4**	**82**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**16**	**55**	**4**
Sheriff	4479	1451.2	65	0	0	0	6	11	44	4
Fort Benton	1736	979.3	17	0	0	0	1	5	11	0
Custer	**13533**	**3480.4**	**471**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**11**	**47**	**384**	**26**
Sheriff/ Miles City	13533	3480.4	471	0	0	3	11	47	384	26
Daniels	**2807**	**1175.6**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**8**	**22**	**2**
Sheriff	1480	1013.5	15	0	0	0	0	5	9	1
Scobey	1327	1356.4	18	0	0	0	1	3	13	1
Dawson	**12731**	**1508.1**	**192**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**19**	**163**	**6**
Sheriff	6029	862.5	52	0	0	0	3	5	43	1
Glendive	6702	2088.9	140	0	0	1	0	14	120	5
Deer Lodge	**11227**	**4640.6**	**521**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**21**	**142**	**331**	**19**
Sheriff/ Anaconda	11227	4640.6	521	2	6	0	21	142	331	19

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1985

AGENCY	1985 POPULATION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Fallon	**3809**	**1470.2**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**25**	**24**	**6**
Sheriff	1366	878.5	12	0	0	0	0	5	6	1
Baker	2443	1801.1	44	0	0	1	0	20	18	5
Fergus	**12931**	**3201.6**	**414**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**52**	**58**	**264**	**36**
Sheriff	5747	1374.6	79	1	1	0	8	11	53	5
Lewistown	7184	4663.1	335	0	2	0	44	47	211	31
Flathead	**54031**	**5548.7**	**2998**	**1**	**18**	**2**	**197**	**535**	**2101**	**144**
Sheriff	36054	4019.0	1449	0	16	0	98	343	906	86
Columbia Falls	3162	3573.7	113	0	0	0	11	21	79	2
Whitefish	8972	5790.5	230	0	0	0	4	34	187	5
Kalispell	10843	11122.4	1206	1	2	2	84	137	929	51
Gallatin	**47716**	**4805.5**	**2293**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**151**	**291**	**1727**	**114**
Sheriff	23765	2158.6	513	0	5	0	52	114	314	28
Bozeman	23142	6447.2	1492	1	1	3	97	155	1157	78
West Yellowstone	809	9517.9	77	0	0	0	2	17	56	2
M.S.U.	--	--	211	0	0	0	0	5	200	6
Garfield	**1704**	**0**								
Sheriff	1704	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Glacier	**11327**	**0**								
Sheriff	11327	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Golden Valley	**1103**	**0**								
Sheriff	1103	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Granite	**2807**	**2600.6**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**16**	**42**	**10**
Sheriff	2807	2600.6	73	0	0	1	4	16	42	10
Hill	**18545**	**5516.3**	**1023**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**77**	**123**	**751**	**63**
Sheriff	6950	3107.9	216	1	3	0	25	46	129	12
Havre	11595	6959.9	807	0	5	0	52	77	622	51
Jefferson	**8019**	**2706.1**	**217**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**44**	**147**	**17**
Sheriff	6480	2268.5	147	0	0	0	6	33	100	8
Boulder	1539	4548.4	70	0	0	0	3	11	47	9
Judith Basin	**2707**	**0**								
Sheriff	2707	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Lake	**20450**	**2376.5**	**486**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**31**	**139**	**273**	**37**
Sheriff	20450	2376.5	486	0	4	2	31	139	273	37

AGENCY	1985 POPULATION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Lewis & Clark	**45911**	**6050.8**	**2778**	**0**	**13**	**11**	**66**	**473**	**2110**	**105**
Sheriff	19302	3631.7	701	0	5	1	28	188	451	28
Helena	24659	7964.6	1964	0	8	10	37	277	1558	74
East Helena	1950	5794.9	113	0	0	0	1	8	101	3
Liberty	**2506**	**1117.3**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**23**	**1**
Sheriff	2506	1117.3	28	0	0	0	1	3	23	1
Lincoln	**18745**	**3019.5**	**566**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**87**	**414**	**32**
Sheriff	16437	2993.2	492	2	0	0	21	82	359	28
Eureka	1164	1116.8	13	0	0	0	1	4	7	1
Troy	1144	5332.2	61	0	0	0	9	1	48	3
McCone	**2707**	**664.9**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**14**	**0**
Sheriff	2707	664.9	18	0	0	0	1	3	14	0
Madison	**5814**	**2425.2**	**141**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**29**	**91**	**6**
Sheriff	5814	2425.2	141	0	0	0	15	29	91	6
Meagher	**2205**	**3356.0**	**74**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**3**	**60**	**2**
Sheriff	2205	3356.0	74	0	0	0	9	3	60	2
Mineral	**3709**	**0**								
Sheriff	3709	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Missoula	**76686**	**5182.2**	**3974**	**5**	**24**	**23**	**128**	**514**	**3051**	**229**
Sheriff	42713	2659.6	1136	4	10	8	25	256	755	78
Missoula City	33973	8353.7	2838	1	14	15	103	258	2296	151
Musselshell	**4711**	**2313.7**	**109**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**25**	**61**	**8**
Sheriff	4711	2313.7	109	0	0	0	15	25	61	8
Park	**13332**	**3337.8**	**445**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**9**	**74**	**341**	**20**
Sheriff	5970	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Livingston	7362	6044.6	445	0	0	1	9	74	341	20
Petroleum	**702**	**0**								
Sheriff	702	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Phillips	**5714**	**2730.1**	**156**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**27**	**105**	**6**
Sheriff	3271	2934.8	96	0	0	0	12	27	51	6
Malta	2443	2456.0	60	0	0	0	6	0	54	0
Pondera	**7117**	**983.6**	**70**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**55**	**5**
Sheriff	3986	1304.6	52	0	0	0	2	7	38	5
Conrad	3131	574.9	18	0	0	0	0	1	17	0

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1985

AGENCY	1985 POPULATION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Powder River	2506	917.8	23	0	0	0	0	2	21	0
Sheriff	2506	917.8	23	0	0	0	0	2	21	0
Powell	6917	0								
Sheriff	6917	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Prairie	1905	0								
Sheriff	1905	0				DID NOT REPORT				
Ravalli	24860	2687.0	668	4	1	2	35	91	500	35
Sheriff	22054	2176.5	480	3	1	1	21	65	359	30
Hamilton	2806	6699.9	188	1	0	1	14	26	141	5
Richland	14435	2029.8	293	0	0	2	10	25	242	14
Sheriff	7040	1250.0	88	0	0	0	3	7	70	8
Sidney	7395	2772.1	205	0	0	2	7	18	172	6
Roosevelt	11628	4790.2	557	2	9	0	37	122	348	39
Sheriff	11227	4943.4	555	2	9	0	36	122	348	38
Brockton	401	498.8	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rosebud	13232	1451.0	192	0	0	0	0	36	144	12
Sheriff	13232	1451.0	192	0	0	0	0	36	144	12
Sanders	9222	1572.3	145	1	2	1	28	27	81	5
Sheriff	7039	1420.7	100	1	2	1	16	21	56	3
Hot Springs	603	1160.9	7	0	0	0	5	0	2	0
Thompson Falls	1580	2405.1	38	0	0	0	7	6	23	2
Sheridan	5914	2536.4	150	0	0	0	10	43	90	7
Sheriff	3106	965.9	30	0	0	0	0	27	3	0
Plentywood	2808	4273.5	120	0	0	0	10	16	87	7
Silverbow	35285	4256.8	1502	0	3	8	61	333	1030	67
Sheriff	35285	4256.8	1502	0	3	8	61	333	1030	67
Stillwater	6015	1745.6	105	0	1	0	13	14	73	4
Sheriff	6015	1745.6	105	0	1	0	13	14	73	4
Sweet Grass	3308	2599.8	86	0	0	0	7	17	59	3
Sheriff	3308	2599.8	86	0	0	0	7	17	59	3
Teton	6416	981.9	63	0	1	0	1	30	29	2
Sheriff	6416	981.9	63	0	1	0	1	30	29	2
Toole	5714	2380.1	136	0	0	1	3	24	93	15
Sheriff	5714	2380.1	136	0	0	1	3	24	93	15
Treasure	1002	798.4	8	1	0	0	2	1	3	1
Sheriff	1002	798.4	8	1	0	0	2	1	3	1

AGENCY	1985 POPULATION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
Valley	**10024**	**3441.7**	**345**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**26**	**60**	**241**	**17**
Sheriff	5604	1409.7	79	0	0	0	3	11	62	3
Glasgow	4420	6018.1	266	0	1	0	23	49	179	14
Wheatland	**2306**	**1647.9**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**33**	**2**
Sheriff	2306	1647.9	38	0	0	0	1	2	33	2
Wibaux	**1504**	**1396.3**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**16**	**0**
Sheriff	651	1536.1	10	0	0	0	2	0	8	0
Wibaux City	853	1289.6	11	0	0	0	1	2	8	0
Yellowstone	**119088**	**6193.7**	**7376**	**4**	**29**	**61**	**94**	**1696**	**5163**	**329**
Sheriff	42466	3058.9	1299	0	1	5	10	279	927	77
Billings	70649	8191.2	5787	4	28	52	62	1384	4009	248
Laurel	5973	4855.2	290	0	0	4	22	33	227	4
STATE TOTAL	**826000**	**4231.0**	**34948**	**28**	**148**	**165**	**1381**	**6484**	**24987**	**1755**

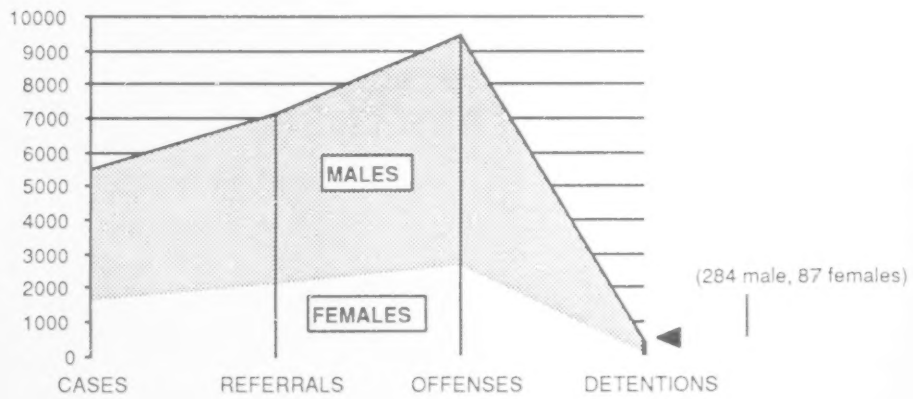
SECTION FOUR

JUVENILE PROBATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

GENERAL ACTIVITY

The general activity of the Juvenile Probation offices (a part of the Youth Court), is measured in four component parts: number of cases, number of referrals, number of offenses, and number of detentions. **Cases** may be thought of as individual youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system for some reason. In 1985, 5,506 cases were reported on JPIS. The 5,506 cases were **referred** to the probation office 7,172 times throughout the year. In other words, some of the 5,506 youth were involved with the probation office more than once during the year (1.3 is average). The 5,506 cases incorporated 9,444 **offenses**, meaning multiple offenses tend to be involved in the referral (1.7 offenses per case is average). It is important to note, though, that the majority of cases are referred but once (81%) and commit but one offense. The average is skewed upward by a few cases referred multiple times for multiple offenses. It is the repetitive cases which tend to be defined as the more serious offenders. **Detentions**, the final measure, totalled 371 youth held in jail in 1985, which is about 5% of the referrals to Juvenile Probation. As the chart below indicates, the bulk of the general activity is with males on all measures.

GENERAL ACTIVITY--1985



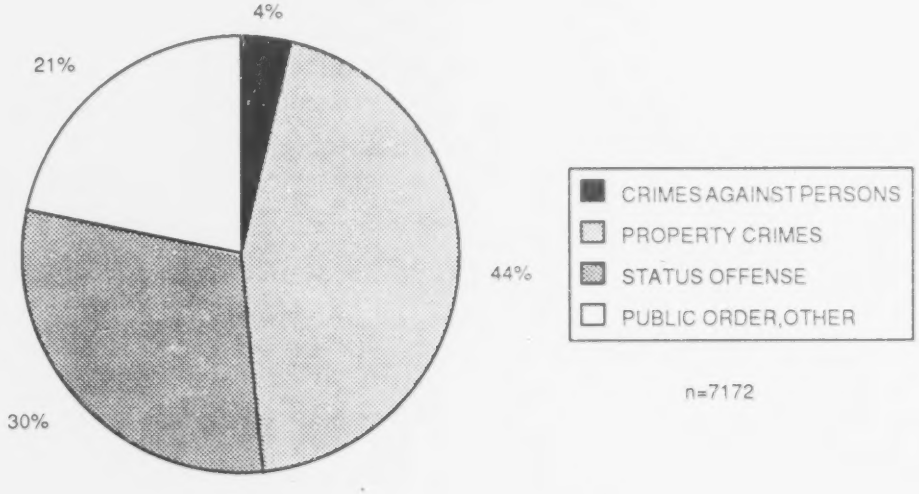
5506 cases were referred 7172 times committing 9444 offenses resulting in 371 secure detentions

REASON FOR REFERRAL

Four major categories or reasons describe the 7,172 referrals: 1) 44% are for property crimes such as theft, burglary, or larceny; 2) 30% of the referrals are for status offenses such as truancy, curfew, or runaway; 3) 21% of the referrals are for offenses against the public order such as disturbing the peace, or traffic violations; 4) 4%, of the referrals are for **crimes against persons** such as robbery, assault, rape, or homicide. Crimes against persons command the most attention yet these are the fewest referrals. Many of the crimes against persons were for the offense of *simple assault*. In fact, 295 of the 340 referrals for crimes against persons were recorded as *simple assaults*.

TOTAL REFERRALS BY OFFENSE

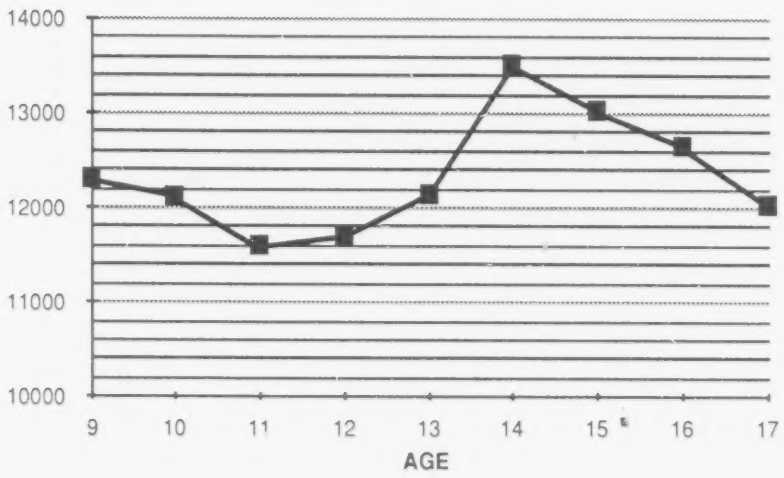
1985



NUMBER OF YOUTH AT RISK

Consideration of the number of future referrals to juvenile probation should be in context of the total number of children in Montana who are "at risk", or how many children are in the state, who may potentially be referred for an offense of some type? During 1985 there were an estimated 111,100 children ages 9 through 17 at risk and most were 14 and 15 years old. There is, thus, a potential for increased rates of referral, offenses and detentions in 1986 for the 15 and 16 year old group based on the size of the 1985 *at risk* age group alone. Next year's report will tell us more.

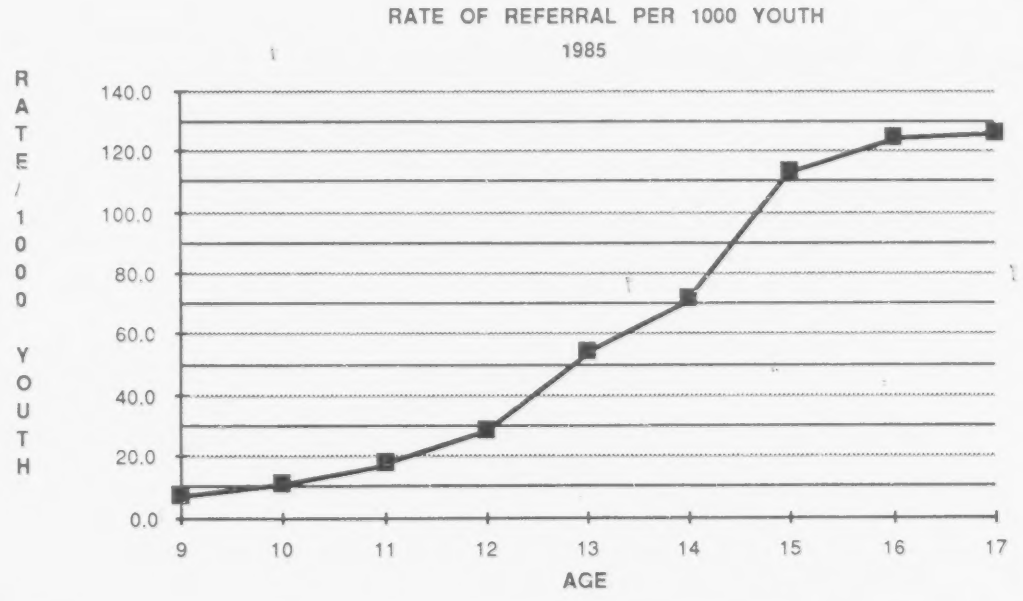
NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 9 TO 17 IN 1985



source:John McQuiston, U of Mt. 1984

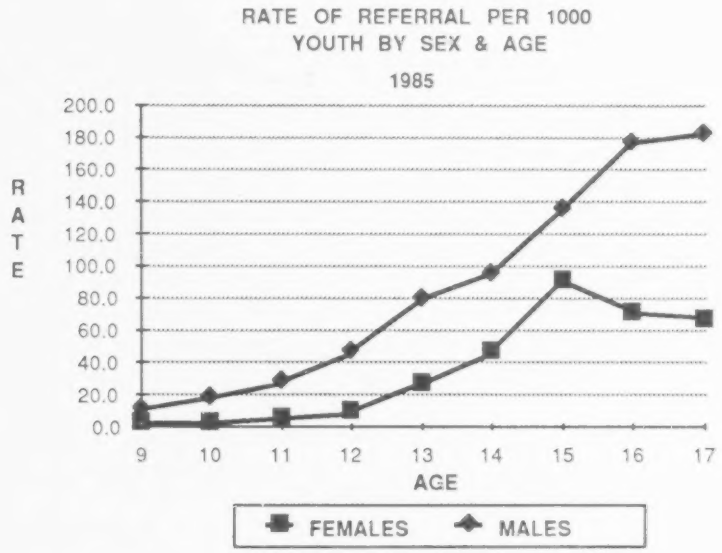
RATE OF REFERRAL BY AGE

The number of youth at risk and JPIS information on the age at referral are used to calculate a rate of referral per 1,000 youth at risk for each age. This, as noted before, can help to pin point critical ages and potential changes in Youth Court activity. The rate of referral shown here reveals a straight line increasing from about age 12 through age 15, and then a slower increase at age 16 and 17. Thus, those youth coming age 15, 16 and 17 present the highest risk of referral. If the number of children in these ages increases, the activity of the Youth Courts may also increase. The peak rate of referral in 1985 was about 125 referrals for every 1000 youth age 17. On the other end, and equally important, is the rate of referral for the very young. For every 1000 children age 9 approximately 7 were referred to juvenile probation.



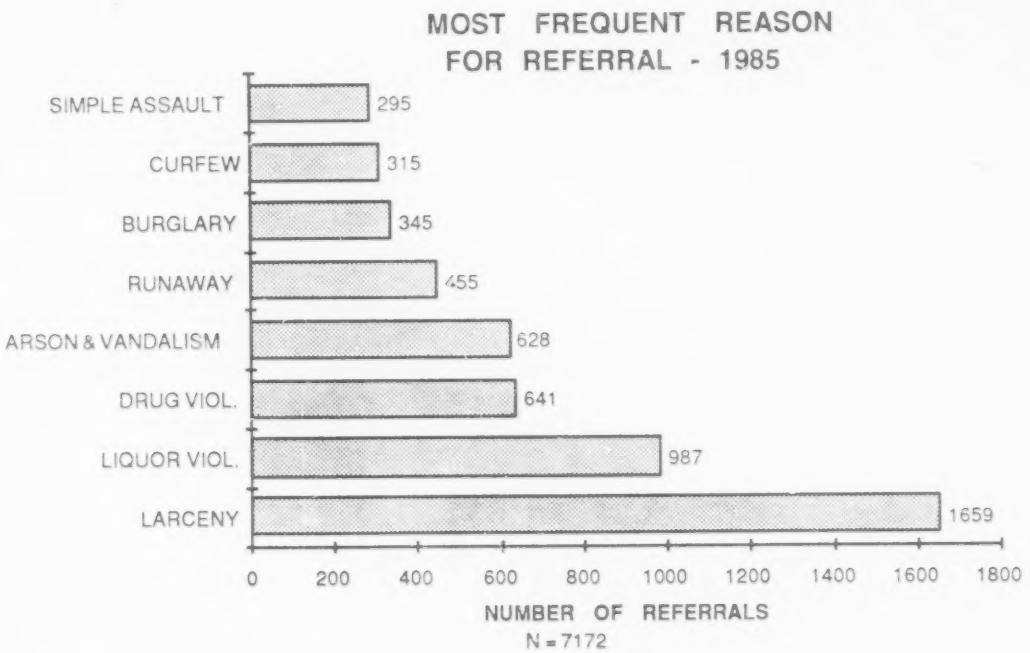
RATE OF REFERRAL BY AGE AND SEX

The nearly straight line increases for the overall rate of referral shown in the prior chart has interesting inconsistencies when the sex of the youth is considered. This graph clearly shows differences in the rate of referral for boys versus girls when age 15 is reached. The rate of referral for boys continues to increase to age 17, whereas at age 14 girls show a rapid one year increase followed by noticeable declines. In addition, this chart shows the referrals to be predominately males in the 16 and 17 year old group. The peak referral rate for males is almost 180 per 1000 boys age 17 while female referrals peak at just over 90 per 1000 girls age 15.



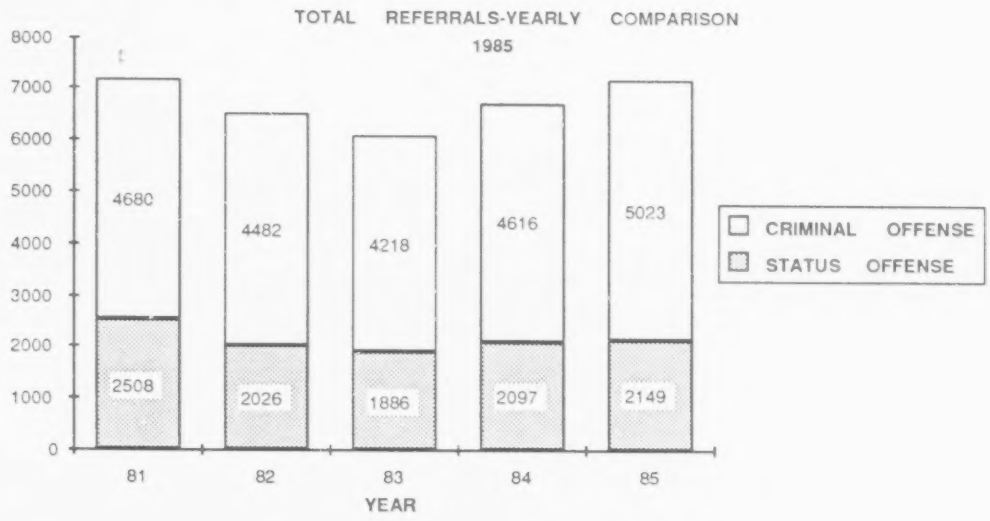
MOST FREQUENT REASON FOR REFERRAL

A previous chart, page 45, illustrated the four major reasons for referral to the Youth Court. Here we see the top eight specific reasons for the referral. As expected, a property offense, (larceny) reflects almost a quarter (23%) of the referrals. It is distantly followed by liquor law violations representing 14% of the referrals. The chart shows a mixture of criminal offenses with status offenses among the 8 major reasons. Curfew violations, runaways and some of the liquor law violations are all offenses only for minors and are of special concern to juvenile justice. The high number of larcenies is also of concern and requires more attention.



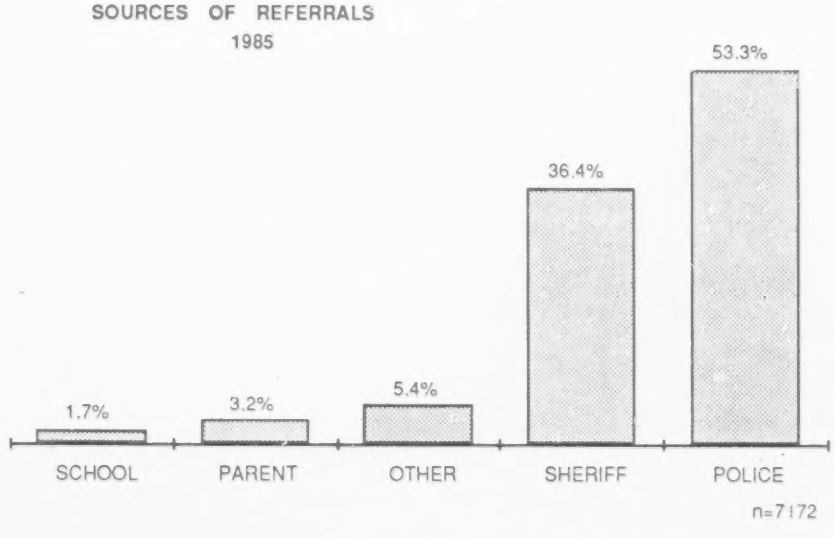
COMPARISON OF REFERRALS

Referrals to juvenile probation are often broken into the criminal offense (delinquent) and the status offense (sometimes called YINS). This chart compares these referrals over a five year span. Remarkably, the percentage of status offenses has remained fairly consistent over the past years (about 30%). 1984 and 1985 saw general increases in total referrals after a low in 1983. The total number of referrals does change year to year, yet the magnitude of the change is not great. The average over the past five years is about 6,600 per year. The five year average for status offender referrals is 2,129 per year.



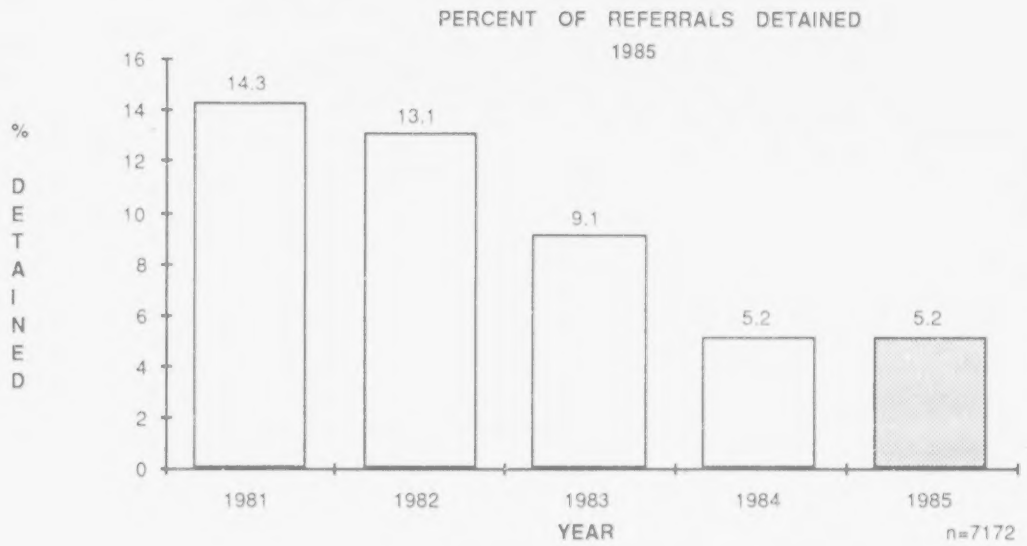
WHO MAKES REFERRALS ?

It is clear that law enforcement agencies are the prime referral source. In 1985, the Police departments and Sheriff's offices accounted for 90% of all referrals. The remaining 10% is composed of a wide variety of referral sources including Fish, Wildlife and Parks, tribal courts, parents, or school officials. With 9 of 10 referrals involving law enforcement agencies, programs aimed at early intervention, diversion, and reduction of secure detentions should also address law enforcement needs and problems.



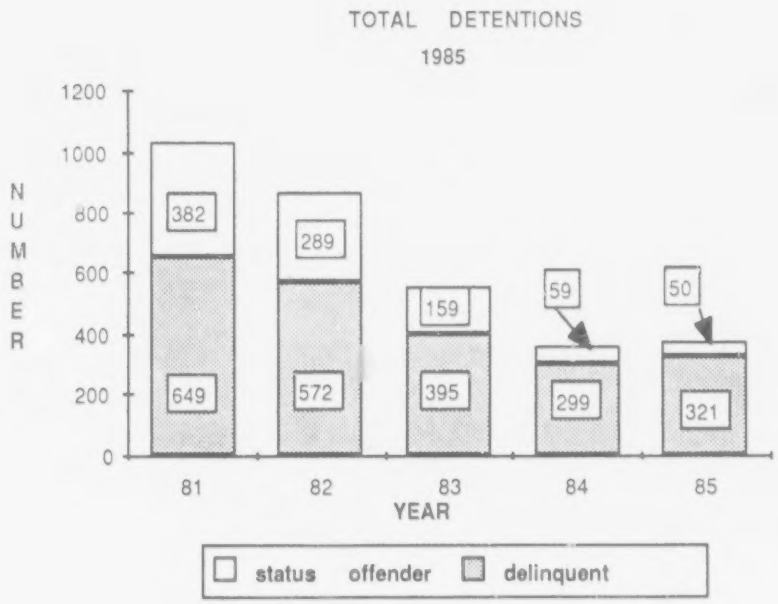
PERCENT OF REFERRALS DETAINED

The percentage of all referrals resulting in secure detention (**jail**), affects planning for the removal of juveniles from adult jails. The reduction of the number of youth placed in adult jails, currently the only site available for secure detention, is a goal of the Youth Justice Council. Over the years a substantial reduction in the percentage of referrals detained has been evidenced. In the past, 25 to 27 percent of the referrals were detained. Over the most recent 5 year period reduction continued; in 1985 the percentage of referrals detained remained at 5%. It is expected that 5% represents a base percentage of referrals detained. In future years, neither continued drops nor great increases are anticipated. What is expected is the development of local or regional detention programs outside of adult jails for those few delinquents which require secure holding facilities. The enactment of specific detention criteria will help maintain a low level of detentions.



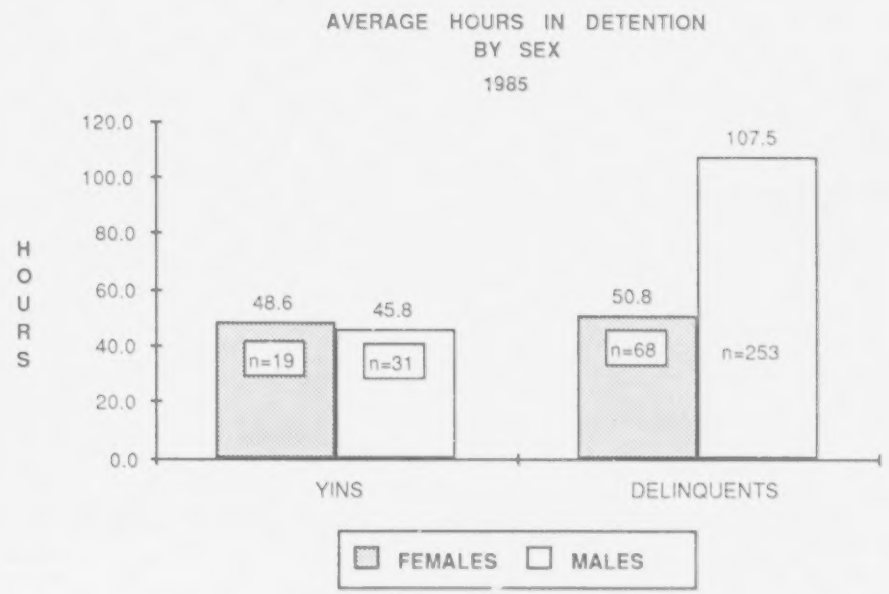
THE NUMBER OF DETENTIONS

The chart below translates the percentage of referrals detained into the real number of secure detentions which occurred in 1985. The number of detentions of youth in adult jails in 1985 was 371, up slightly from the prior year. The chart shows detentions of both status offenders and delinquents. Importantly, the number of status offenders detained continued to drop in 1985 to a **new low** of **50**; the percentage of detentions which are status offenders also continues to drop. An important goal is to reduce the detention of status offenders to zero. A crucial consideration behind the data presented here is the very small numbers of detainees. When status offenders are eliminated from consideration, the remaining number of secure detentions is so small that effective and cost efficient solutions are difficult to develop. It is also important to note that the status offenders detained were generally held less than 24 hours or were from other jurisdictions.



TIME DETAINED BY SEX AND TYPE

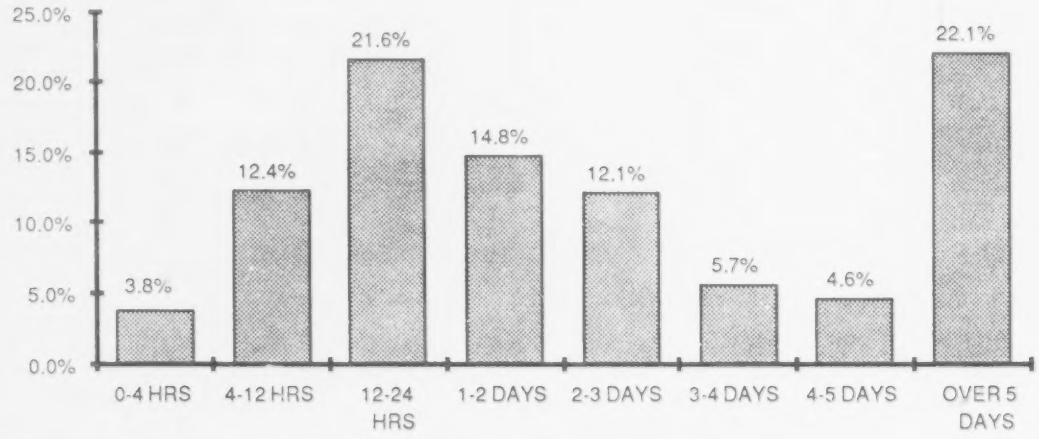
JPIS data indicates great differences based on sex and category of offense. The average hours in detention, when broken down by sex and type of offense, continues to illustrate some of these differences. While male and female status offenders are nearly equal in the amount of time detained, there is a large difference from delinquent offenders. Boys charged with delinquent acts are held over twice as long as girls and, in addition, there are almost 4 times as many. The female delinquent, though, is not held much longer than status offenders, male or female.



DISTRIBUTION OF TIME DETAINED

The distribution of the amount of time detained is important since so few spend a lot of time in jail and so many spend so little time. This chart shows that over 50% of all the youth detained were held 2 days or less. On the other hand, note that only 22% of the youth detained spend **over 5 days** in detention. Stated another way, of the 371 youth detained, **82 of them spend more than 5 days jailed.** It is this distribution of detention time which has helped direct efforts to provide alternative means of detention and to examine ways to provide long term (5 or more days) detention services where needed. When only longer term secure detentions are considered on a statewide basis, the problem of effectively providing a detention program for an extremely small number of youth (82) is clear.

PERCENT OF YOUTH DETAINED BY TIME IN DETENTION- 1985

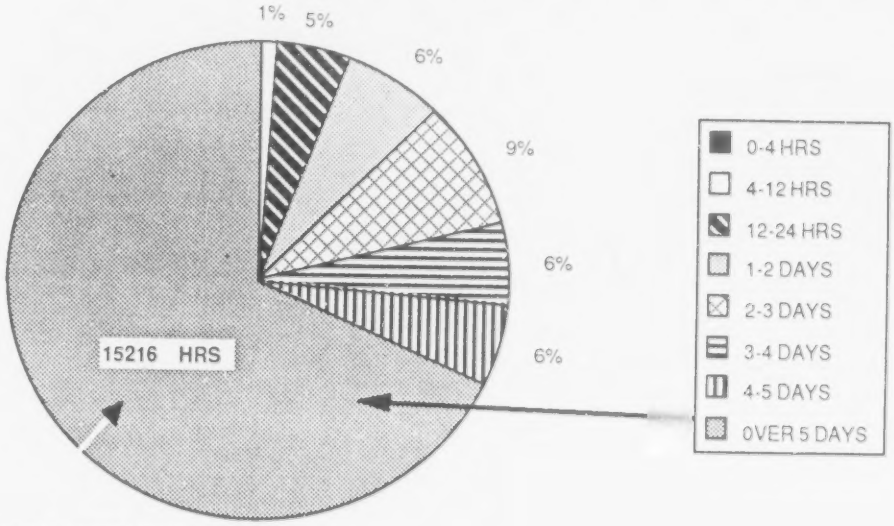


N = 371, 3% Unk.

TOTAL HOURS DETAINED

The 371 youth detained in 1985 amassed 22,377 hours of time in detention across the state (which is 932 days or **2.6** years of accumulated time). The pie chart shows how the total hours accumulated were distributed by the length of time detained. The key point is, the youth who are detained long term, over 5 days, account for **over two-thirds** (68%) of all the time accumulated by all detainees. This means that the 82 long term detainees accumulated a total of 15,216 hours in jail (which equals 634 days or 1.7 years). On the average, then, these 82 youth were held 186 hours. By addressing the long term detainee issue, the major factor in the amount of time spent in adult jails will also be addressed. The average daily population of 'long term detainees' for 1985 would have been about 1.7 youth per day.

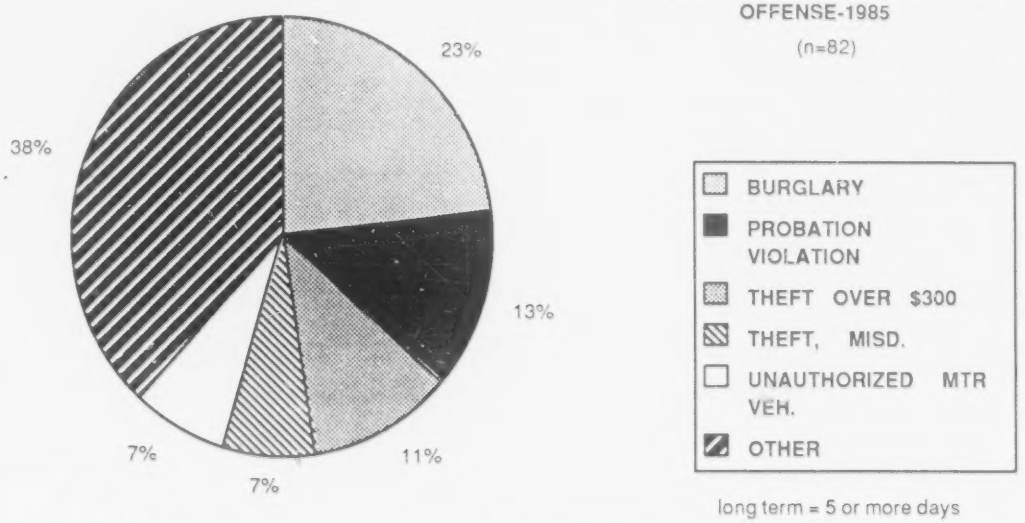
PERCENT OF TOTAL HOURS DETAINED



68% OF THE TOTAL 22,377 HOURS IN DETENTION

REASON FOR LONG TERM DETENTION

The final graph related to detention is a pie chart depicting the specific offense listed for the long term detention of the 82 youth. The largest single specific offense is **burglary** which was the reason for 23% of the long term detentions. It is followed by *probation violation* at 13% . The *other* reasons cover a wide range from the violent offenses to resisting arrest. Note, however, that the property offenses of burglary, felony theft (over $300), misdemeanor theft, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle account for **48%** of the long term detentions.



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